## THE EVENING STAR NEWSPAPER COMP'Y. S. H. KAUFFMANN, Proit.

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## EVENING STAR. PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

and House of Representatives:

In transmitting to you this, my fourth annual m ssage, it is with l'ank fulness to the Giver or all good that, as a nation, we have been blessed for the 'past year with peace at home, peace abroad, and a general presperity vouchsafed to but few peoples.

With the exception of the recent devastating fire, which swept from the earth, with a breath as it were, millions of accumulated wealth in the city o'. Boston, there has been no overshadowing co lamity within the year to record.

It is g ratifying to note how, like their, fellow citizen s of the city of Chicago, under similar circur astances a year earlier, the citizens of Poste n are rallying under their misfortunes, he prospect that their energy and persevere nee will yvercome all obstacles, and show the same prosperity soon that they would, has ino disaster befallen them. Otherwise we ha ve been free from postilence, war and caiam it es which often overtake nations; and as far s human judgment can penetrate the luthre, no cause seems to exist to threaten our present

When Congress adjourned in June last a ques tion I ad been raised by Great Britain and was then pending, which for a time seriously imperthe settlement by friendly arbitration of the gra re-differences, between this Government and that i of Her Britanic Majesty, which by the Tresty of Washington had been referred to the Tresty of Arbitration which had met at Gene-

The arbitrators, however, disposed of the mestion which had jeeparded the whole of the mesty, and threatened to involve the two nations in most unhappy relations toward each other, to a manner entirely satisfactory to this Government and in accordance with the views and the policy which it had maintained.

The tribunal which had convened at Geneva in December concluded its laborious session on the 14th day of September last, on which day, having availed itself of the discretionary power given to it by the Treaty, to award a sum in gross, it made its decision, whereby it awarded the sum of fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold, as the indemnity to be paid by Great Britain to the United States, for the satisfaction of all the claims referred to its consideration. This decision happily disposes of long standing difference between the two Gov-ernments, and in connection with another award made by the German Emperor, under a reference to him by the same Treaty, leaves these two Governments without a shadow upon the friendly relations, which it is my sincere hope may forever remain equally unclouded.

The report of the agent of the United States appointed to attend the Geneva Tribunal, accompanied by the protocols of the proceedings of the Arbitrators, the arguments of the counsel of both Governments, the award of the Tribunal, and the opinions given by the several Arbitrators, is transmitted herewith. I have caused to be communicated to the

Heads of the three friendly powers who complied with the joint request made to them under the treaty, the thanks of this Government for the appointment of arbitrators made b them respectively, and also my thanks to the eminent personages named by them, and my appreciation of the dignity, patience, impar-tiality, and great ability with which they discharged their arduous and high functions. Her Majesty's Government has communica-

ted to me the appreciation by Her Majesty of the ability and indefatigable industry dis-played by Mr. Adams, the arbitrator named on the part of this Government during the protracted inquiries and discussions of the Trionnal. I cordially unite with Her Majesty in It is due to the Agent of the United States to

before the Tribunal to record my high appraciation of the marked ability, unwearied pa-tience, and the prudence and discretion with which he has conducted the very responsible and delicate duties committed to him, as it is also due to the learned and eminent Counse who attended the Tribunal on the part of this Government to express my sense of the talent and wisdom which they brought to bear in the attainment of the result so happily reached.

It will be the province of Congress to provide for the distribution among those who may be entitled to it, of their respective shares of the money to be paid.

Although the sum awarded is not payable until a year from the date of the award, it is deemed a visable that no time be lost in making proper examination of the several cases in which indemnification may be due. I consequently recommend the creation of a Board of Commi simers for the purpose.

By the 34th article of the Treaty of Washington, the respective claims of the United States and of Great Britain, in their construction of the Treaty of the 15th of June, 1816, defining the boundary line between their respective ter ritories, were submitted to the arbitration and award of His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, to decide which of those claims is most in ac cordance with the true interpretation of the Treaty of 1846.

His Majesty, the Emperor of Germany, hav-ing been pleased to undertake the arbitration, has the earnest thanks of this Government and of the people of the United States, for the labor, pains and care which he has devoted to the consideration of this long-pending difference. have caused an expression of my thanks to be communicated to His Majesty. Mr. Bancroft, the representative of this Government at Berlin, conducted the case, and prepared the state-ment on the part of the United States with the ability that his past services justified the public in expecting at his hands.

As a member of the Cabinet at the date of the

Treaty, which has given rise to the discussion between the two governments, as the Minister to Great Britain, when the construction now prononneed unfounded was first advanced, and as the agent and representative of the Government to present the case and to receive the award, he has been associated with the question ir ail of its phases, and in every stage has man-ifested a patriotic zeal and earnestness in maintenance of the claim of the United States. He s entitled to much credit for the success which has attended his submission. After a patent investigation of the case and

of the statements of each party, His majesty, the Emperor, on the 21st day of October last signel his award in writing, decreeing that the claim of the Government of the United States that, the boundary line between the territories of her Britannic Majesty and the nited States should be drawn through the Hare channel, is most in accordance with true interpretation of the Treaty concluded on the 15th of June, 1846, between the Govern-ments of Her Britannic Majesty and of the

Copies of the "case" presented on behalf of each Government and of the "statement in reply" of each, and a translation of the award This award confirms the United States in heir claim to the important Arichipelago of

islands lying between the continent and Van Couver's Island, which, for more than twentysix years (ever since the ratification of the treaty) Great Britain has contested, and leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a nation, without a question of puted boundary between our territory and the ossessions of Creat Britain on this continent. It is my grateful duty to acknowledge the prompt, spontaneous action of Her Majesty's Government in giving effect to the award. In anticipation of any request from this Govern-ment and before the reception in the United States of the award signed by the Emperor, Her Majesty had given instruction for the removal of her troops, which had been stationed there, and for the cessation of all exercise or claim of jurisdiction, so as to leave the United States in the exclusive possession of the lately disputed

I am gratified to be able to announce that the walers for the removal of the troops have been accused and that the military joint occupation of an Juan has coused. The islands are now in the exclusive possession of the United States. It how becomes necessary to complete the survey and determination of that portion of the boun dary line (through the Haro chane) upon which the commission which determined the remaining part of the line were unable to agree. I recommend the appointment of a commission to act jointly with one which may be named by Her Majesty for that purpose.

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, ed to be able

Experience of the difficulties attending the determination of our admitted line of boundary, after the occupation of the territory and its settlement by those owing allegiance to the respective governments, po not to the importance of establishing by natural objects or other monuments the actual line between the territory acavaired by purchase from Russia and the adjoin-

When in



Vol. 40-Nº. 6.149.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1872.

TWO CENTS.

Britain to determine the line between our ter. ritory of Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain. In my last annual message I recommended

the legislation necessary on the part of the United States, to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relating to the fisheries, and to other matters touching the relations of the United States toward the British North American possessions, to become operative so soon as the proper legis-lation should be had on the part of Great Bri-. tain and its possessions. That legislation on the part of Great Bricain

and its possessions had not then been had, and during the session of Congress a question was raised which for the time raised a doubt whather any action by Congress, in the directiou indicated, would become important. This question has since been disposed of and I have re-ceived notice that the Imperial Parliament, and the Legislatures of the Previncial Governments have passed laws to carry the provisions of the Treaty on the matters refered to into operation. I therefore recommend your early adoption of the legislation in the same direction essary on the part of the Government. The joint commission for determining the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions between the Lake of the Woods and the Rocky mountains has organized and entered upon its work. It is desirable that the force be increased in order that the comple-tion of the survey and determination of the line may be the sooner attained. To this end I recommend that a sufficient appropriation be

With France, our earliest ally; Russsia, the constant and steady friend of the United States; Germany, with whose government and people we have so many causes of friendship, and so many common sympathies, and the other powers of Europe, our relations are maintained on the most friendly terms.

the most friendly terms.

Since my last annual message the exchange has been made of a ratification of a treaty with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, relating to naturalization; also of a treaty with the German Empire respecting Consuls and trade marks: also of a treaty with Sweden and Norway relative to naturalization. All of which treaties have been duly preclaimed.

Congress at its last session having made an appropriation to defray the expense of commismissioners on the part of the United States, to the International Statistical Congress at St. Pe-

the International Statistical Congress at St. Pe-tersburg, the persons appointed in that charac-ter proceeded to their destination and attended the sessions of the Congress. Their report shall in due season be laid before you. This Congress meets at intervals of about three years, and has held its sessions in several of the countries of Europe. I submit to your consideration the propriety of extending an invitation to the Congress to hold its next meeting in the United States. The Centennial celebration to be held in 1876, would afford an appropriate occasion for such meeting.

Preparations are making for the Interna-tional Exposition, to be held during the next year in Vienna, on a scale of very great magnide. The tendency of these expositions is in the direction of advanced civilization, and of the elevation of industry and of labor, and of the increase of human happiness, as well as of greater intercourse and good-will between nations. As this Exposition is to be the first which will have been held in Eastern Europe, it is believed that American inventors and manufac. turers will be ready to avail the uselves of the opportunity for the presentation of their productions, ir encouraged by proper aid and pro-At the last session of Congress authority was

given for the appointment of one or more agents to represent this Government at the exposition. The authority thus given has been exercised. but, in the absence of any appropriation, there is danger that the important benefits which the occasion offers will in a large degree be lost to citizens of the United States. I commend the subject strongly to your censideration, and re-commend that an adequate appropriation be made for the purpose. To further aid Ameri-can exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, I would recommend, in addition to an appropriation of money, that the Secretary of the Navy be authorized to fit up two naval vessels to transport between our Atlantic cities and Triest r the most convenient port to Vienna and

back, their articles for exhibition. Since your last session, the President of the Mexican Republic, distinguished by high char-acter and by his services to his country, has died. His temporary successor has now been elected with great unanimity by the people, a proof of confidence on their part in his patri-otism and wisdom, which it is believed will be It is particularly desirable that nothing should be left undone by the Governmedt of either Republic to strengthen the relations as neighbors and friends.

It is much to be regretted that many lawless acts continue to disturb the quiet of the settle ments on the border between our territory and that of Mexico, and that complaints of wrongs to American eitizens in various parts of the country are made. The revolutionary condi tion in which the neighboring republic has so long been involved has in some degree contributed to this disturbance. It is to be hoped that with a more settled rule of order through the republic, which may be expected from the present government, the acts of which just complaint is made will cease.

The proceedings of the commission under the convention with Mexico of the 4th July, 1865, on the subject of claims, have unfortunately been checked by an obstacle for the removal of which measures have been taken by the two governments, which it is believed will prove

The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th of May last to inquire into depredations on the Texan frontier have diligently made investigations in that quarter. Their report on the Their researches were necessarily incomplete, partly on account of the limited appropriation made by Congress. Mexico, on the part of that Government, has appointed a similar commission to investigate these outrages, It is not announced officially, but the press of that country states that the fullest investigation is desired, and that the cooperation of all parties concerned is invited to secure that end. I therefore recommend that a special appropriation be made at the earliest day practicable to enable the commissioners on the part of the United States to return to their

labors without delay.

It is with regret that I have again to announce a continuance of the disturbed condition of the Island of Cuba. No advance toward the pacification of the discontented part of the popula-tion has been made. While the insurrection has gained no advantages and exhibits no more of the elements of power, or of the prospects of ultimate success than were exhibited a year ago, Spain, on the other hand, has not succeeded in its repression, and the parties stand apparently in the same relative attitude which they have occupied for a long time past.

This contest has lasted now for more than four years. Were it seen at a distance from our sult, although numanity could not be unmoved by many of its incidents whenever they might occur. It is, however, at our door.
I cannot doubt that the continued maintenance of slavery in Cuba is among the strongest inducements to the continuance of this strife. A terrible wrong is the natural cause of a terrible evil. The abolition of slavery and the introduction of other reforms in the administration of government in Cuba, could not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. It is greatly to be hoped that the present liberal

government of Spain will voluntarily adopt this The law of emancipation, which was passed more than two years since, has remained unexecuted in the absence of regulations for its enforcement. It was but a feeble-step towards emancipation, but it was the recognition of right, and was hailed as such, and exhibited Spain in harmony with sentiments of humanity and of justice, and in sympathy with the other powers of the Christian and civilized world.

Within the past few weeks the regulations for

Within the past few weeks the regulations for carrying out the law of emancipation have been amounced, giving evidence of the sincerity of intention of the present government to carry into effect the law of 1870. I have not failed to was the consideration of the windom, the policy and the justice of a more effective system for the abelition of the great evil which; oppresses a race, and continues a bloody and destructive contest close to our border, as well as the expediency and the justice of conceding reforms of which the propriety is not questioned.

Deeply impressed with the conviction that he continuance of slavery is one of the most active causes of the centinuance of the unhappy condition in Guba, I regret to believe that citizens of the United States, or those claiming to be such, are large holders in Cuba of what is there claimed as property, but, which is forbidden and denounced by the laws of the United States. They are thus, in defiance of the spirit of our own laws, contributing to the continuing possessions of Her Britannic Majesty. The region is now so sparsely occupied that no conflicting interests of individuals or of jurisdiction are likely to interfere to the delay or embarassment of the actual location of the line. If deferred until copulation shall enter and occupy the territory, some trivial contest of neighbors may again a ray the two governments in antagonism. I, therefore, recommend the appointment of a compulsion to act jointly with one that may be appointed on the part of Great the one part, and the allied republics of the

Pacific on the other, providing for an armistice, have been exchanged. A copy of the instrument is becewith sabmitted. It is hoped that this may be followed by a permanent peace be-

tween he same parties.

The differences which at one time threatened the maintenance of peace between Brazil and the Argentine Republic it is hoped are in the States, as with the Republics of Central and of South America, we continue to maintain the most friendly relations.

It is with regret, however, I announce that the Government of Venezuela has made no further payments on account of the awards under the Convention of the 25th of April, 1866. That Republic is understood to be now almost if not quite tranquilized. It is hoped, there fore, that it will lose no time in providing for the unpaid balance of its debt to the United States, which, having originated in injuries to our citizens by Venezuelan authorities, and having been acknowledged pursuant to a treaty in the most solemn form known among nations would seem to deserve a preference over debts of a different origin and contracted in a differ-ent manner. This subject is again recommended to the attention of Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

Our treaty relations with Jajan remain un-

changed. An imposing embassy from that in-teresting and progressive nation visited this country during the year that is passing; but being unprovided with powers for the signing of a convention in this country no conclusion in that direction was reached. It is hoped, however, that the interchange of opinions which took place during their stay in this country has led to a mutual appreciation of the interests which may be promoted when the revision of the existing treaty shall be undertaken.

In this connection I renew my recommenda-

tion of one year ago, that "to give importance and to add to the efficiency of our diplomatic relations with Japan and China, and to further aid in retaining the good opinion of those peoples, and to secure to the United States its share of the commerce destined to flow between those nations and the balance of the commercia world, an appropriation be made to support at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as a part of the official family of our ministers there. Our representative would not even then be placed upon an equality with the representatives of Great Britain and of some other powers. As now situated, our repesentatives in Japan and China have to d end, for interpreters and translators, upor natives of those countries who know our language imperfectly, or procure for the occasioa he services of employes in foreign business houses, or the interpreters to other foreign min

The recommendation made on a previous oc casion, I renew, of a transfer to the Department of the Interior, to which they seem more priately to belong, of all the powers and duties in relation to the Territories, with which the department of State is now charged by law or

sters.

Congress, from the beginning of the government, has wisely made provision for the relief of distressed seamen in foreign countries. No imilar provision, however, has hitherto been made for the relief of citizens in distress abroad other than seamen. It is understoad to be cus tomary with other governments to authorize consuls to extend such rehef to their citizens of subjects in certain cases. A similar authority and an appropriation to carry it into effect, are recommended in the case of citizens of the It is well known that such citizens resort to for

eign countries in great numbers, though most of them are able to bear the expenses incident to locasotion, the eare some who through accident motion, there are some who through accident or otherwise become sensiless, and have no friends at home able to succor them. Persons in this situation must either perish, cast themselves upon the charity of foreigners, or be relieved at the private charge of our own officers, who usually, even with the most benevolent dispessitions, have nothing to spare for sach purposes. Should the authority and appropriation asked for be granted, care will be taken to carry the benificence of Congress into effect, that it shall not be unnecessarily or unworthily bestowed.

The moneys received and covered into the Treas-

The moneys received and covered into the Treas ary during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872 from customs from internal revenue. 130,642,177 72 from tax on national bank circularom Pacific railway companies...... From miscellaneous sources . 4.412.254 Total ordinary receipts. . 3364,694,229 From premiums on sales of coin .. 9,412,637 . \$374,1(6,867 56

Total available cash. \$484,042.573 15 The net expenditures by warrants during the sam period were civil expenses. For foreign intercourse For Indians ..... 7.061.728 8

For pensions

For pensions

For military establishment, including fortifications, river and harbor improvements, and arsenals.

For naval establishment, including vessels and machinery, and improvements at navy pards.

For miscellaneous civil, including public buildings. light-houses, and collecting the revenue..... For interest on the public debt...... Total, exclusive of principal and pre

...... 99,950,253 54

377,478 216 21

Total net disbursements..

8 484,042 573 15 From the foregoing statement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, 

Add amount received from premium on sales of gold in excess of the premium paid on bonds purchased... Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year, accompanied with same at the commencement of the year ...

This statement treats solely of the the principal of the public debt. By the monthly statement of the public debt, which adds together the principal interest due and unpaid and interest accound to date not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasu date not due, and deducts the cash lication, the re-seasceriained on the day of publication, the re-

On the basis of the last table the statem

a reduction of the public dest from the lat of March, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870... \$ 87,134,782.84

'March 1, 1879, to March 1, 1872... 94,995,348.94

'March 1, 1872, to Nov. 1, 1872... 94,995,348.94

'Eight months! C4 047.237.84

current expenses of government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for the sinking fund established by law. The preservation of our national credit is of the highest because the control of our ingortance to this comea a solumn duty to provide a assignal currency of fixed any arying value as compared with gold; and as soon as practicable. Insving description of the interests of she destor class. and the hidisalizates of trade and commerce, against this thio, sold as par.

the being there of treed and commerce, ognor tible thiogold at par.

The papert of the Beerstary of War shows the expenditures of the War Department for the flecal year ending June 30, 1871, to be \$35,799 991 88, and for the flecal year ending June 30, 1872, to be \$35,799 991 88, and for the flecal year ending June 30, 1872, to be \$35,797 991 88, and for the flecal year of \$427,834.63. The estimates for military appropriations for the next flecal year ending June 50, 1874, are \$33,891,378 78.

The estimates of the Chief of Engineers are submitted separately for fortifications, river and har bor improvements, and for public buildings and grounds, and the Washington aqueduct.

The affairs of the Freedman's Bureau have all been transferred to the War Department, and regulations have been gut into execution for the speedy pays ent of hounty, pay, &c., due colored soldiers properly coming under that bureau.

All war accounts for money and property prior to 1871 have been exemined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement.

During the flecal year there has been paid for transportation on railroads, \$1,390,000, of which \$8.0 637 was over the Facilic railroads. For transportation by water. \$635,373,52, and by star, \$48,978.84; for the purchase of transportation animals, wagons, hire of teamsters, &c. \$0,994,530 65, About \$370,000 have been collected from sonthern railroads during the year, leaving about \$4,000,000 still due.

The Quartermester has examined and transmitted

to the accounting officers for settly mont \$337.172.72 amounts paid to the subsidized lines of mail of claims by loyal citizens for quarter master's steres steamers, was \$1,027,029.97. taken during the war.

Subsistence supplies to the amount of \$89,043.12 have been issued to Indians.

The annual average mean strength of the army was 24.101 white and 2.494 colored soldiers. The total deaths for the year reported, were 357 whites, and 54 colored soldiers.

and 54 colored.

The distribution of the Medical and Surgical History of the war is yet to be ordered by Congress.

There exists an absolute necessity for a medical corps of full number established by act of Congress of July 28, 1865, there being now 59 vacancies, and the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds in the number of successful candidates rarely exceeds eight or ten in any one year.

The river and harbor improvements have been carried on with energy and economy. Though many are only partially completed, the results have

saved to commerce many times the amount ex pended. The increase of commerce with greater depth of channels, greater security in navigation and the saving of time, adds millions to the wealth of the country and increases the resources of the The bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island has been completed and the proper site has been determined upon for the The able and exhaustive report made by the

commission appointed to investigate the Sutro tunnel has been transmitted to Congress. The observations and reports of the signal office have been continued, stations have been maintained at each of the principal lake, seaort and river cities. Ten additional stations have been established in the United States, and arrangements have been made for an exchange of reports with Canada, and a similar exchange of observations is contemplated with the West India islands. The favorable attention of Congress is invited

to the following recommendations of the Secre tary of War: A discontinuance of the appoint ment of extra lieutenants to serve as adjutants and quartermasters; the adoption of a cod-providing specific penalties for well defined offences, so that the inequality of sentences adjudged by courtsmartial may be adjusted; the consolidation of accounts under which expenditures are made, as a measure of economy; a re-appropriation of the money for the continuation of a depot at San Antonio, the title to the site being now perfected; a special act placing the Cemetery at the City of Mexico on the same basis as other National Cemeteries; authority to purchase sites for military posts in Texas; the appointment of Commissary Sergeants from non-commissioned officers, as a measure for securing the better care and protection of supplies: an appropriation for the enditures are made, as a measure of economy supplies; an appropriation for the publication of the catalogue and tables of the anatomical section of the Army Medical Museum; a re-appropriation of the amount for the manufacture of breech-poading arms, should the selection be so delayed by the board of officers as to leave the former appropriation unex-pended at the close of the fiscal year the sale of

such arsenals east of the Mississippi as can be spared, and the proceeds applied to the estab-lishment of one large arsenal of construction ond repair upon the Atlantic coast, and the pur-chase of a suitable site for a proving and experimental ground for heavy ordnance; the abrogation of laws which deprive in-ventors of the United States service from deriving any benefit from their inventions; the repeal of the law prohibiting promo tions in the staff corps; a continuance of the work upon coast defences; the repeal of the 7th section of the act of July 13, 1866, taking from engineer soldiers the per diem granted to other troops; a limitation of time for presentation of old war claims for subsistence supplies under act of July 4, 1864; and a modification of the Academy, in order to enhance the usefulness of the large amount of time necessarily expended giving new cadets a thorough knowledge of the more elementary branches of learning which

pay of the Military Academy band. The attention of Congress will be called during its present session to various enterprises for the more certain and cheaper transportation of the constantly increasing surplus of Western and Southern products to the Atlantic sea-board. The subject is one that will force itself upon the egislative branch of the Government sooner or later, and I suggest therefore that immediate steps be taken to gain all available information to insure equable and just legislation. One route to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic at Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, by water, by the way of the Ohio and Teennessee rivers, and canals and slack-water navigation to the Savan-

they should acquire before entering the acad-

emy; also an appropriation for philosophical apparatus, and an increase in the number and

nah and Ocmulgee rivers, has been surveyed and report made by an accomplished engineer officer of the army. Second and third new routes will be proposed for the consideration of Congress, namely: by an extension of the Kanawha and James river canal to the Ohio; and by extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal-

I am not prepared to recommend Government aid to these or other enterprises until it is clearly shown that they are not only of national inter est, but that when completed they will be of a value commensurate with their cost. That production increases more rapidly than the means of transportation in our country has been demonstrated by past experience. That the unprecedented growth in population and products of the whole country will require additional facilities and cheaper ones for the more bulky articles of commerce, to reach tide-water and a market, will be demanded in the near fu-

I would therefore suggest either a committee or commission to be authorized to consider this whole question, and to report to Congress at some future day for its better guidance in legis-lating on this important subject.

The railroads of the country have been rapidly extended during the last few years, to meet the growing demands of producers, and reflec much credit upon the capitalists and managers engaged in their construction.

In addition to these, a project to facilitate commerce by the building of a ship canal around Nisgara Falls on the United States side, which has been agitated for many years, will, no doubt, be called to your attention at this

Looking to the great future growth of the country and the increasing demands of com-merce, it might be well, while on this subject, ot only to have examined and reported upon the various practicable routes for co the Mississippi with tide-water on the Atlantic but the feasibility of an almost continuous land ocked navigation from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico. Such a route along our coast would be of great value at all times and of inestimable value in case of a foreign war. Nature has provided the greater part of this route, and the bstacles to be overcome are easily within the kill of the engineer. I have not alluded to this subject with the view of having any further expenditure of pub-lic money at this time than may be necessary to procure and place all the necessary informa-

tion before Congress in an authentic form, to enable it hereafter, if deemed practicable and worthy, to legislate on the subject without delay. NAVY DEPARTMENT. The report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith acco mpanying explains fully the condition of that branch of the public service, its wants and deficiencies, expenses incurred during the past year and appropriations for the same. It also gives a complete history of the services of

the navy for the past year, in addition to its regular service. It is evident that unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, that, in a very few years the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean, of all great powers. With an energetic progressive business people like ours penetrating and forming business relations with every part of the known world, a navy strong enough to command the respect of our flag abroad is necessary for the full pretection of their rights. I recommend careful considera-tion by Congress of the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. The accompanying report of the Postmaster General furnishes a full and satisfactory exhibit of the operations of the P. O. Department dur-ing the year. The ordinary revenues of the deing the year. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1672, sinounted to \$21,915,426.37, and the expenditures to \$26,666.29 31. Compared with the pravious iscal year the increase of revenue was \$1,878,500.95 tr \$37 per cent., and the increase of expenditures \$2,268,088,23 or 9.29 per fient. Adding to the ordinary revenue the annual appropriation of \$700,000 for free matter, and the amounts paid to the subsidized mail steamship lines from special appropriations, the deficiency paid out of the general treasury, was \$321,765.94, an excess of \$389.707, 28 over the deficiency for the year 1871. Other interesting statistical information relating to our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report.

our rapidly extending postal service is furnished in this report.

The total length of railread mail routes on the 30th of June, 1872, was 79,911 miles—8,077 additional miles of such service having been put into operation during the year. Eight new lines of railway post offices have been established, with an aggregate length of 2,909 miles. The number of letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries was 21,362,500, an increase of 4,066,502, or twenty per cent. over the number in 1871, and the postage thereon amounted to \$1,871,257.25. The total weight of the mails exchanged with European countries exceeded 820 tons. The cost of the United States trans-Affantic mail steamship service was \$220,301.70. The total cost of the United States occan atcamship service, including the

The following are the only steamship lines now receiving subsidies for mail service under perial acts of Congress. The Pacific mail teamship company receive \$500,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between San Francisco, Japan and China, which will be increased to \$1,000,000 per annum for a semimonthly mail on and after October 1, 1873; the nited States and Brazil mail steamship com pany receive \$150,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail between New York and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and the California, Oregon and Mexico Steamship Company receive \$75,000 per annum for conveying a monthly mail be-tween Shn Francisco and Honolulu (Hawaiian Islands;) making the total amount of mail steamship subsidies at present \$725,000 per an-

Our postal communications with all parts of he civilized world have been placed upon a most advantageous footing by the improved postal conventions and arrangements recently concluded with the leading commercial coun tries of Europe and America, and the gratify ing statement is made, that with the conclusion of a satisfactory convention with France, the details of which have been definitely agreed to by the Head of the French Postal Department subject to the approval of the Minister of Fi nance, little remains to be accomplished by treaty for some time to come with respect eithe to reduction of rates or improved facilities o postal intercourse.

Your favorable consideration is respectfull invited to the recommendations made by the Postmaster General for an increase of service from monthly to semi-monthly trips on the mail st am ship route to Brazil; for a subsidy in aid of the establishment of an American line of mail steamers between San Francisco New Zealand and Australia; for the establish of postoffice savings banks; and for the increase of salaries of the heads of bureaus. I have heretofore recommended the abolition

of the franking privilege, and see no reason now for changing my views on that subject. "It not having been favorably regarded by Congress, however, I now suggest a modification of that privilege, to correct its glaring and costly abuses. I would recommend also the appointment of a committee or commission to take into consideration the best method (equitable to rivate corporations who have invested their time and capital in the establishment of telegraph lines) of acquiring the title to all the telegraph lines now in operation, and of con-necting this service with the postal service of the pation. It is not probable that this subject could receive the proper consideration during the limits of a short session of Congress, but it may be initiated, so that future action may be fair to the Government and to private parties concerned.

There are but three lines of ocean steamers, namely, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, between San Francisco, China, and Japan, with provision made for semi-monthly service after October 1, 1873; the United States and Brazil line, monthly; and the California, New Zealand, and Australian line, monthly, plying be tween the United States and foreign ports, and owned and operated under our flag. I earnestly recommend that such liberal contracts for carrying the mails be authorized with these lines as will insure their continuance. If the expediency of extending the aid of government to lines of steamers which hitherto have not received it should be deemed worthy of the consideration of Congress, political and

commercial objects make it advisable to bestor such aid on a line under our flag between Panama and the western South American By this means much trade now diverted to other countries might be brought to us, to the matual advantage of this country and those lying in that quarter of the continent of America. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our; carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. I do not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade. An expenditure of 600 per annum for the next five years if it would restore to us our proportion of the carrying trade of the world would be profitably expend-

The price of labor in Europe has so much enbanced within the last few years that the cost of building and operating ocean steamers in the United States is not so much greater than in Europe that I believe the time has arrived for Congress to take this subject into serious consideration. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Detailed statements of the disbursements through the Department of Justice will be furnished by the report of the Attorney General and though these have been somewhat increased by the recent acts of Congress "To enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union," and 'To enforce the provisions of the 14th amendment to the constitution of the United States. and the amendments thereto. I cannot question the necessity and salutary effect of those enactments. Reckless and lawless men, I regret to say, have associated themselves together in some localities, to deprive other citi-zens of those rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, and to that end have committed deeds of blood and violence; but the prosecution and punishment of many of these persons have tended greatly to the repression of such disorders. I do not doubt that a great majority of the people in all parts of the country favor the full enjoyment by all classes of persons of those rights to which they are entitled under the constitution and laws: and I invoke the aid and influence all good citizens to prevent organizations whose objects are by unlawful means to interfere with those rights. I look with confidence to the time not far distant when the obvious advantages of good order and peace will induce an abandonment of all combina-tions prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it peace with motice an abandoment of air combinations prohibited by the acts referred to, and when it
will be unnecessary to carry on prosecutions or inflict punishment to protect citizens from the lawle s
doings of such combinations. Applications have
been made to me to pardon persons convicted of a
violation of said acts, upon the ground that clemency in such cases would tend to tranquilize the public mind; and to test the virtue of that policy, I amdisposed, as far as my sense of justice will permit, to
give to these applications a favorable consideration; but, any action thereon is not to be construed
as indicating any change in my determination to
enforce with rigor such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the
peace of the country. It is much to be regretted,
and is regretted by no one more than myself that a
necessity has ever existed to execute the "enforcement act." No one can desire more than I that the
necessity of applying it may never again be demanded.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. The Secretary of the Interior reports satisfactory improvement and progress in each of the several Bureaus under the control of the Interior Department. They are all in excellent condition. The work which in some of them, for some years has been in arrears, has been brought down to a recent date; and in all, the current business has been promptly dispatched. Indians.—The policy which was adopted at the beginning of this administration, with rega.d to the management of the Indians, has been as successful as its most ardent friends anticipated, within so short time. It has reduced the expense of their management; decreased their orays upon the white settlements; tended to give the largest opportunity for the extension of the great railways through the public domain and the pushing of settlements into more remote districts of country; and at the same time improved the condition of the Indians. The policy will be maintained without any change, excepting such as further experience may show to be necessary to render it more efficient.

The subject of converting the so-called Indian Territory, south of Kansas, into a home for the Indian and erecting therein a territorial

for the Indian and erecting therein a territorial form of government, is one of great importance as a complement of the existing Indian policy. The question of removal to that Territory has within the past year been presented to many of the tribes resident upon other and less desirable portions of the public domain, and has ignerally been received by them with favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory it will be necessary to confine the Indians inow resident therein, to farms of proper size, which should be accurred

favor. As a preliminary step to the organization of such a territory it will be necessary to
confine the Indians low resident therein, to
farms of proper size, which should be secured
to them in fee, the residue to be used for the
cettlement of other friendly Indians. Efforts
will be made to the immediate future to induce
the removal of as many peaceably disposed
Indians to the Indian Territory as can be settled properly without disturbing the harmony
of those already there.

There is no other lecation now available
where a people who are endeavoring to acquire
a knowledge of pastoral and agricultural pdrsuits can be as well accomodated as upon the
unoccupied lands in the Indian Territory. A
Territorial Government should, however, protect the Indianafrom the inroad of whites for
a term of years until they become sufficiently
advanced in the arts and civilization to guard
their own rights, and from the disposal of the
lands held by them for the same period.

LAND.

During the tast fiscal year there were disposed of
out of the public lands, 11,304,375 acres, a quantity
greater by 1000,370 acres than was disposed of the
provious year. Of this amount 1,370,370 acres were
toold for cash; 353,400 acres tools for any started to
wagon roads; 714,253 acres taken for any strated;
633,513 acres located with college carle; 3,544,367
acres granted to infineds; 455,547 acres granted to
wagon roads; 714,255 acres gives to states as swamp
lastin; 5,760 acres located by Indian scrip. The cash
re-signs from all courses in the land effect unsequed
95,318,100 During the same period 25,263 acres tool
of the public last de were surveyed, which makes to
the quantity before surveyed, any units to 501,564,780

scres, leaving 1,257 633,628 acres of the public land The reports from the subordinates of the Land Office contain interesting information in regard to their respective districts. They uniformly mention the fruitfulness of the soil during the past season and the increased yield of all kinds of produce. Even in those States and Territories where mining is the principal business, ag-ricultural products have exceeded the local de-mand, and liberal shipments have been made to distant points.

PATENTS.

During the year ending September 30, 1872, there were issued from the Patent Office 13,628 patents, 233 extensions, and 556 certificates and registeries of trade marks. During the same time 19,587 applications for patents, including reissues and designs, have been received, and 3,100 caveats filed. The fees received during the same period amounted to \$700.951.85 and the total expenditures to \$623,553.90, making the net receipts over the expenditures \$77,400.96. Since 1836,200,000 applications for patents have been filed, and about 133,000 patents issued. The office is being conducted under the same laws and general organization as were adopted at its original inauguration, when only from 100 to 500 applications were made per annum. The Commissioner shows that the office has outgrown the original plan, and that a new organization has become necessary. This subject was pre-sented to Congress in a special communication in February last, with my approval and the ap-proval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the suggestions contained in said communication were embraced in the bill that was reported to the House by the Committee on Patents at the last session. The subject of the reorganization of the Patent Office as contemplated by bill re-

of the Patent Office as contemplated by bill referred to is one of such importance to the industrial finterests of the country that I commend iffto the attention of Congress.

The Commissioner also treats the subject of the separation of the Patent Office from the Department of the Interior. This subject is also embraced in the bill heretofore referred to. The Commissioner complains of the want of room for the model gallery and for the working force and necessary files of the office. It is impossible to transact the business of the office properly without more room in which to arrange files and drawings that must be consulted hourly in the transaction of business. The whole of the Patent Office building will soon be needed, if it is not already, for the accommodation of the business of the Patent Office.

PENSIONS.

The amount paid for pensions in the last discal year was \$30,169,340, an amount larger by \$3,708,434 than was paid during the preceding year. Of this amount \$2,313,409 were paid under the act of Congress of February 17, 1871, to survivors of the war of 1812. The annual increase of pensions by the legislation of Congress has more than kept pace with the natural yearly losses from the rolls. The act of Congress of June 8, 1872, has added an estimated amount of \$750,000 per annum to the rolls without increasing the number of pensioners. We cannot, therefore, look for any substantial decrease in the expenditures of this Depart ment for some time to come, or so long as Con gress continues to so change the rates of pen-The whole number of soldiers enlisted in the

war of the rebellion was 2,688,523. The total number of claims for invalid pensions is 176,000. being but six per cent. of the whole number of enlisted men.

The total number of claims on hand at the begin The total number of claims on hand at the beginning of the year was \$1,589; the number received during the year was \$2,574; the number disposed of was \$3,177, maxing a net gain of \$12,504. The number of claims now on file is \$79,985.

On the 30th of June, \$872, there were an the rolls the names of \$9,505 invalid military pensioners, \$113,518 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making an aggregate of \$28,923 armsy pensioners. At the same time there were on the rolls the names of \$1,449 asyy pensioners and \$1,730 widows, orphans and dependent relatives, making the whole number of naval pensioners \$1,79 There have been received since the passage of the act to provide pensions for the survivors of the war of \$1812, 56,561 applications prior to June 30, \$1872. Of these there were allowed during the last fiscal year \$20,126 claims; \$4.845 were rejected during the year, leaving \$1.530 claims pending at that date. The number of pensions of all classes granted during the last fiscal year was \$38.85. During that period there were dropped from the rolls for various causes \$9,104 names, leaving a grand total of \$232,229 pensioners on the rolls on the 30th of June, \$1872. It is thought that the claims for pensions on account of the war of \$1812 will all be disposed of by the \$151 of \$132, \$1873.

It is estimated that \$30,400,000 will be required for the pension service during the next fiscal year.

The Cansus.

The Cansus. ning of the year was 91,689; the sur

The ninth census is about completed. Its early completion is a subject of congratulation, inas-much as the use to be made of the statistics therein contained, depends very greatly on the promptitude of publication. The Secretary of the Interior recommends that the census be taken in 1875, which recommendation should receive the early attention of Congress. The interval at present established between the Federal census is so long that the information obtained at the decennial periods, as to the material condition, wants, and resources of the nation is of little practical value after the expiration of the first half of that period. It would probably obviate the constitutional provision regarding the decennial census, if a census taker in 1875 should be divested of all political character, and no reappointment of Congressional sus, coming as it would in the last year of the first century of our national exestence, would furnish a noble monument of the progress of the United States during that century. EDUCATION.

The rapidily increasing interest in education is a most encouraging feature in the current his-tory of the country, and it is no doubt true that this is due in a great measure to the efforts of the Bureau of Education. That office is continually receiving evidences, which abundantly prove its officiency from the various institu-tions of learning and educators of all kinds throughout the country.

The report of the Commissioner contains a

vast amount of educational details of great in-erest. The bill, now pending before Congress, providing for the appropriation of the net pro-cees of the sales of public lands for educational purposes, to aid the states in the general education of their rising generation, is a measure of such great importance to our real progress and is so unanimously approved by the leading triends of education, that I commend it to the avorable attention of Congress. TERRITORIES. Affairs in the Territories are generally satis-

factory. The energy and business capacity of the pioneers who are settling up the vast do-mains not yet incorporated into States, are keeping pace in internal improvements and civil government with the older communities. In but one of them, Utah, is the condition of affairs unsatisfactory, except so far as the quiet of the citizens may be disturbed by real or imaginary danger of Indian hostilities.

It has seemed to be the policy of the Legislature of Utah to evade all responsibility to the Government of the United States, and even to hold a position in hostility to it. I recommend a careful revision of the present laws of the Territory by Congress, and the enactment of such a law (the one proposed in Congress at its last session, for instance, or something similar to it) as will secure peace. the equality of all citizens before the law, and the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy.

Since the establishment of a territorial government for the District of Columbia, the improvement of the concition of the city of Washington and surroundings, and the increased prosperity of the citizens is observable to the most casual visitor. The nation being a large owner of property in this city, should bear, with the citizens of the District, its just share of the expense of these improvements. I recommend, therefore, an appropriation to reim burse the citizens for the work done by them along and in front of public grounds during the past year; and liberal appropriations in order that the improvement and embellishment of the public buildings and grounds may keep pace with the improvements made by the territorial authorities.

Acriculture. the equality of all citizens before the law, and

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture give a very full and interesting account of the several divisions of that department—the horticultural agricultural statistical entemological and chumical. agricultural statistical entomological and changes, and the benefits conferred by each upon the agricultural futorests of the country. The whole resolutions is a history, in detail, of the workings of that port is a history, in detail, of the workings of the dynamical and the extent to which he is aided in his provide.

The Opening of the workings of the dynamical and the extent to which he is aided in his provide. The Commissioner makes our recommendation— that measures be taken by Congress to protect and induce the planting of forests, and suggests that no part of the public lands should be dispused of with-out the condition that one tenth of it be reserved in timber where it exists, and where it does not exist inducements should be offered for planting it.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

In accordance with the terms of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, providing for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of American Independence, a commission has been organized consisting of two members from each of the States and Territories. This commission has held two sessions, and has made satisfied by progress in the organization and in the initiatory steps necessary for carrying out the provisions of the Act, and for executing also the provisions of the Act of June 1, 1872, creating a Gentennial Board of Finance. A preliminary report of progress has been received from the president of the commission and is herewith transmitted.

It will be the data of the Commission. transmitted.

It will be the dety of the Commission at the coming sension, to transmit a full report of the progress made and to lay before you the details relating to the exhibition of American and foreign arts, products and manufactures, which, by the turns of the act, is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the

United States in the city of Philadelphia in the year 1876. This celebration will be looked forward to by American citizens with great inter est as marking a century of greater progress and prosperity than is recorded in the history of any other nation, and as serving a further good purpose in bringing together on our soil peoples of all the commercial nations of the earth in a manner calculated to secure international good

CIVIL SERVICE. An earnest desire has been felt to correct abuses which have grown up in the civil service of the country the defective method of making appointments to office. Heretofore federal offi ces have been regarded too much as the reward of political services. Under authority of Congress rules have been established to regulate the fenure of office and the mode of appointments It cannot be expected that any system of rules can be entirely effective, and prove a perfect remedy for the existing evils until they have been thoroughly tested by actual practice and amended according to the requirements of the service.

During my term of office it shall be my earnes endeavor to so apply the rules as to secure the greatest possible reform in the civil service of the government; but it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement the system binding upon my successors, and hope that the experience of the past year, to gether with appropriate legislation by Congress may reach a satisfactory solution of this que tion, and secure to the public service for all time a practical method of obtaining faithful

and efficient officers and employes. Executive Mansion, December 2d, 1872.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF

THE TREASURY

SIR: Whatever degree of success has at unded the administration of the Treasury Department during the year is due largely to the ability and fidelity of the efficers and clerks of the several but eaus and divisions. There have been some exceptions to the general good conduct of the working force, but the proper of these will burber of these will not be thought large when is known that more than three thousand person are employed in Washington, of whom nearly four teen bundred are constantly engaged in handing coin, notes, and money securities of the Govern

Many of these persons are paid fair wages for the services rendered; but others who fill places of great responsibility, are not by any means adequately compensated. Officers and clerks of knewn ability and established reputation are frequently draw away by offers of better pay elsewhere. This competition will leave the business of the Department finally in the hands of the less valuable part of its officers.

A sense of justice leads me to recommend at increase of salaries in many cases, including the salaries of the assistant secretaries of the Treas Since my last annual report the business negotiating two hundred million of five per et bonds, and the redemption of two hundred mil

lion of six per cent. five-twenty bonds, has bee completed, and the accounts have been settled by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Further negotiations of five per cent. bonds can now be made upon the basis of the former I think it expedient, as a means of giving a ditional value to the bonds authorized by the funding act of July 14, 1870, and additional security to the owners, that registered bonds of

every issue should be made convertible into coupon bonds at the will of the holder. When this privilege is granted the desire to reconvert them will cease. The moneys received and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30 1872. were :

From customs Pales of public lands ....... 130,642 177 6,523,390 33 Ecpsyment of interest by Pa-

cific railway companies....... Custons fines, &c......... Fres-consular, patent, land, 1,435 4 2 34 Miscellaneous sources. 4 412 254 71

Total ordinary receipts ..... \$364.694,229 96 Premuim on sales of colu........... 9 412,637 66 Balance in Treasury June 30, 1871, (including \$18,228 35 rec. ived from "unavailable").

Total available cash .. £451.042.573 13 25 533,402 76 Military establishment, including for tifications, river and harbor improve ments and arsenals.
Naval establishment, including vessels 35,372,157 20 and machinery and improvements at

Mircellaneous civil, including public buildings, light bottses, and collect-Interest on the public debt ...

... \$6,938,266 76 377 478,216 21 Balance in Treasury June 30,1873 .... 106 564,356 94

From the foregoing sta ement it appears that the net reduction of the principal of the debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1872, was \$99,930, 283 54.

The sources of this reduction are as follows: 270 559 695 91

Add amount received from premium on sales of gold, in excess of the premium pand on bonds purchased... Add the amount of the reduction of the cash balance at the close of the year as compared with same at commence-3,371 343 65 99.950,253 54

This statement treats solely of the principal of the Public debt.

By the monthly statement of the public debt. which includes the principal, interest due and un-paid, and interest accrued to date not due, and deducts the cash in the Treasury as accertained on the day of publication, the reduction was \$100,-The source of this reduction is as follows: 

100 544 491 28 A comparison of the reduction in the principal account as shown by the above tables discloses a difference of \$250, occasioned by an error, recently discovered, and which is fully expained in a note discovered, and which is fully explained in a note on page 6 of the appendix to this report.

On the basis of the last table the statements show a reduction of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to the present time, as follows:

From March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870. \$87 134,782 84

From March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1871. 117,619 630 25

From March 1, 1871, to March 1, 1872. 94,896,848 94

From March 1, 1872, to November 1, 1872. (8 months)

\$363 696,999 H And a redretion in the annual interest of \$24,14.251 The receipts curing the first quarter of the curent fiscal year were-34 169,047 22 Tax on circulational banks..... 3,307,238 69 Bepsyment of interest by Pac fic railways. Custems fines, &c..... 103,787 30 479,395 03 Consular, patent, and other fees. Proceeds of Government prop-1,346,257 47

Net ordinary receipts......

12,876,982 41

105,486,366 79 101,894,149 70

207 .380 ,506 49

98,388,397 16 2,426,736 91 Premium on sales of coin ... Balance in Treasury June 20, 1872 including \$1,014.48 received from "un-vailable" 106,565,371 .2 Total available... 217 380 505 49 The expenditures during the ame period were as For civil and miscellaneous expenses, including public buildings, light-house, and collecting the revenues \$18 ~

lodians.
Pepsious.
Military establishment ocluding fortifications, river ocluding fortifications, river ocluding fortifications, river ocluding fortifications, river ocluding vessess and anachinery and improvements and anachinery and improvements.

Interest on the numbic debt including

For not redemption of the Total not expenditures.

Balance in the Treasury Septemb
30, 1872.

For the same period it is estimal penditures will be: For civil expenses.
Foreign intercourse.
Indiana.

\$218 500 0.0.00 that ton ex-\$13,000,000 00 \$ 6,000 00 4 000,000 00 20 000,000 00 53,001,000 00 13,500,000 00 27,500,000 00